

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES,
EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND PER-
MANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

For and Against.

WHY SHOULD BLAINE BE DEFEATED?

Because his defeat will be the defeat of
the Democratic party, which has stood for,
and to-day stands for, spoils as the reward of
victory; free trade, wild-cat banks, soft
money, intimidation, violence, fraud and
murder as political weapons.

Because being a man of absolutely no
experience in the conduct of national af-
fairs, ignorant alike of men and measures,
he would be at the mercy of advisers.
Who can say who they would be?

Because his present political advisers,
headed by the notoriously corrupt Thomp-
son, are such as to cause the public con-
stant apprehension.

Because, according to Theodore Roose-
velt, who certainly should know, he op-
posed every measure directed against the
evil practices of his supporters, such as
Thompson and Davidson, convicted as they
were of outrageous, open and long contin-
ued swindling. What hope of a pure ad-
ministration after such an exhibition?

Because he is a very small man intel-
lectually and morally, and is not capable of
appreciating great, good men, or resisting
shrewd bad men.

Because (would that we might omit this
reason) he is a "moral leper," so that his
character cannot even be discussed without
shame, not defended without disgrace. Shall
the White House be polluted and contami-
nated by its example, the virtue of a whole
nation?

WHY SHOULD MR. BLAINE BE ELECTED?
Because his election means the continu-
ance in power of the Republican party, and
his failure its defeat.

Because the Republican party has al-
ways stood for, and to-day stand for, PRO-
TECTION. Protection of American citizens
in every state, and of every color, in their
right to vote as their conscience dictates,
uninfluenced by fear of torch, jail or bullet;
protection to American citizens in foreign
lands from violence and oppression; pro-
tection of American industry and American
homes against ruinous foreign competition.

Because the Republican party opposes
the overthrow of our splendid banking sys-
tem and tariff system, the two great founda-
tions upon which has been built up the
most marvelously prosperous business
community the world has ever seen. It is
the admiration and envy of all the people of
the earth. Shall we jeopardize it by tinkering
with the foundations upon which it has
been reared?

Because the Republican party has ably
managed the affairs of the nation and the
Democratic party records a gigantic blunder
after every great opportunity. Note the
nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the leaders
who were in possession of all the facts now
known to the public. Note the frittering
away of a whole session of Congress over
the fatal Morrison bill, the "first firm step
towards free trade."

Because against Mr. Blaine nothing save
a series of insinuations of impropriety have
been urged even by his enemies. The filed
records of twenty five years of public ser-
vice show not one scrap of evidence against
his honesty and integrity.

Because Mr. Blaine ranks among the
foremost statesmen of the world. He pos-
sesses in the highest degree wisdom, pen-
etration and courage. He can neither be
hoodwinked nor intimidated.

Because finally, and most of all, he is in
sympathy with, and will if elected, use all of
the tremendous power of the Presidential
office to carry into effect the principles of
the Republican party.

Henry Ward Beecher.

Few men have filled so large a place in
public regard as Henry Ward Beecher, and
until he shall have passed into the next
world it will not be possible either to ignore
or forget his existence.

When the jury in the Tilton case re-
ported that they could not agree either to
convict or acquit the defendant, Mr. Beecher
had an opportunity to so regulate the re-
mainder of his life that all his friends could
point to that as his complete and final vin-
dication. This opportunity he has lost for all
time. He immediately broke away from his
religious associations and carried Plymouth
Church beyond the pale of fellowship. From
this pulpit he has uttered views of life and
of eternity which he was unable to find de-
fense for in the Scriptures, which he pro-
fessed to teach, and he was driven to deny
the truth of these Scriptures in order to
maintain his own assertions.

But Mr. Beecher was not content to be a
free lance in religion alone; he had been an
imposing figure in public affairs also, and
had rendered valuable services to the cause
of freedom and humanity, and it remained
for him to tear his reputation to tatters be-
fore he could take his new place in the his-
tory of our times.

So soon as the nomination of Blaine was
made, Mr. Beecher hastened to announce
that he could not support such a candidate,
but he at the same time declared that he
had not yet determined to go over to the
enemy. But when Grover Cleveland was
nominated, he promptly tendered him his
support. The subsequent disclosures of
gross immorality in the life of Mr. Cleveland
had no effect upon this saintly man. He at
once proceeded to defend the accused and
to justify his offences. His attacks upon
Mr. Blaine and Mr. James F. Joy glisten
with spiteful hate; and his attempt to induce
the people to convict Mr. Blaine of corrup-
tion and Mr. Joy of lying upon his
Beecher's unsupported recollections of a
dinner conversation, is one of the remark-
able features of this campaign.

The unreliability of Mr. Beecher's mem-
ory was fully demonstrated in the trial of
the Tilton case, and his character for truth-
fulness suffered almost as much.

Mr. Beecher's stump speeches during the
past week abound in violent abuse and mis-
statements of fact, until it seems as if no
other man had fallen so low as he. The lan-
guage he uses is revolting and the spirit he
exhibits would disgrace Judas Iscariot. If
Mr. Beecher is insane, a sympathetic public
would rejoice to see him removed from
public gaze; if he is not insane, he should
be banished from decent society.

Is Free Trade an Issue?

The importance of the impending Presi-
dential struggle is often belittled by the cry
that "free trade is not an issue of this con-
test." It may be at some future time, but
now it is only a question of candidates. If
this assertion were true, on the score of
ability, of character, of honesty, the Republi-
can nominees, Blaine and Logan, were
much to be preferred. But it is far from
the fact. The real question is not, "Shall
the honors and emoluments of the Presi-
dential office fall to one or other of two sets
of politicians?" The real question is, "Shall
the policy of the Republican party as to
finance, as to Civil Service Reform, as to
the protection of home industry, and of
American citizens abroad, continue to be
the policy of the country, or shall it be re-
versed?"

To say that there is little difference in
the professions of party platforms is to es-
tablish nothing. Platforms are not constitu-
tions. No legislator is bound by their
declarations. No variation from their prom-
ises can be punished in a court of law. Like
the mere word of mouth, they fre-
quently express nothing more than the
opinion of shrewd political gentlemen as to
the drift of public sentiment. The true in-
dex of future policy is not profession, but
character. Profession is variable, uncertain,
shifting with the winds of circumstances;
character is firm, determined, sure.

We care not what the profession of the
Democratic party may be, what is its char-
acter? Where does the interest of its sup-
porters lie? In their moments of unguarded
utterance, what sentiments do they express?

For more than fifty years, since 1831, the
Democratic party has never once favored
the enactment of a law for the protection of
home industries. More than this, they have
never at any time lost an opportunity to
overthrow a protective tariff, and put a re-
venue tariff in its place. Whig tariffs were
always protective. Democratic tariffs were
always free. The election of 1844, as the
result of which the Whig tariff of '42 was
overthrown, was won on other issues, but
true to its character, the Democratic party
enacted the free trade tariff of '46, which
continued in force until the tariff of 1861
was enacted by the Republicans.

Since the war, its platforms have invari-
ably contained free trade declarations; its
most conspicuous members have advanced
the same theories while the Morrison bill,
calling for a twenty per cent. reduction of
the tariff was supported by two-thirds of its
members at the last session of Congress.

Moreover, the great majority of its sup-
porters believe that their interest lies in
this direction. The great manufacturing
States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massa-
chusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey may
indeed send Democratic representatives to
Congress with protective views, but the
great West and South send few of this

character. Rightly or wrongly, these sec-
tions feel that their interests lie in the di-
rection of cheaper goods and cheaper labor.
It is for the North, with its great workshops,
and its millions of laborers dependent upon
its manufacturing industries to protect their
own interests, now already sorely pressed
by low prices and a glut of goods from for-
eign markets.

The unguarded utterances of such men
as Dorsheimer, who called the Morrison bill
the first firm step toward free trade, of Geo.
William Curtis, who in a private letter said
that he could support no high tariff man,
and of Henry Ward Beecher, Prof. Perry,
Mr. Nelson, and many others, who boldly
affirm that Governor Cleveland holds low
tariff views, plainly show the drift of senti-
ment in the Democratic party toward free
trade, and the influences which upon their
election are sure to control the policy of his
administration. If other evidences are
needed, note the utterances of conspicuous
free traders, such as Henry Watterson, of
the Louisville Courier-Journal, of Professor
Wells, the most conspicuous low tariff man
in Connecticut; see the side upon which the
free trade papers of New York, the Post,
the Times, and Harper's Weekly are to be
found, and remember that a Democratic
Congress only last winter elected Mr. Car-
lisle, a free trader, Speaker, and that Mr.
Morrison, a determined opponent of protec-
tion, became chairman of the most impor-
tant committee, whose first action was to
bring in the famous Morrison bill, whose
adoption had been declared to be "a first
firm step toward free trade."

To Republicans who have stood by the
old party in the past, but have taken offense
at the candidate, to workmen whose daily
bread is dependent upon the success of
the party of protection, the call comes
once more to lay aside doubt and prejudice,
and vote for that party which in the past
has never once disgraced its record. The
guns of Ohio are heard in the distance; its
boldest and most able advocate of free
trade, Frank Hurd, has fallen in a Demo-
cratic district, with an average majority of
2,000 votes, buried beneath the ballots of
the workingmen of the West. Vermont
has spoken. With a majority of 23,000 for
the Republican ticket; Maine answers with
26,000, Ohio with 18,000. Upon New
York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana
hang the fate of the Republic. With 153
electoral votes in the South, the Democratic
party threatens to seize the reins of power,
and again carry out its favorite doctrines in
the administration of the government. It is
for the workingmen and the business men
of the North to say: "No; this shall not
be. No power on earth shall destroy the
noble system of protection to domestic in-
dustry, with its care for the education, ele-
vation and material improvement of the
laboring man."

Vote Early.

All the present indications point to an
unusually large vote in Bloomfield on Tues-
day and we urge the voters to go to the polls
and deposit their ballots early in the day.
There is no good reason why one half the
vote may not be cast before ten o'clock.

The committee in charge of the canvass
will send for all persons who are not able to
walk to the polls, and will hunt up delin-
quents. It will greatly aid their work if
those who do not need to be sent for will
vote early, so that there may be as little as
possible left to be done in the closing hours
of the day.

Vote for Blaine.

Republicans who are still undecided
whether or not to vote for Blaine are be-
coming somewhat scarce, but we think
enough is now known to satisfy our Tem-
perance friends that St. John is either run-
ning as an assistant to Grover Cleveland, or
he is running simply to gratify his own per-
sonal vanity. In either case the result must
be the same; the indirect support of the
worst foe to temperance in this country.
And besides all this it now appears that St.
John is a heartless scamp, who, in 1852,
deserted his wife and an unborn child after
having been married but three months. Of
such stuff are these "reformers" made.

Vote for the County Ticket.

The Republican county ticket is a good
one, and should receive the support of the
party in Bloomfield. The attempt which is
being made to induce the firemen to vote
for Brown for Sheriff, ought not to succeed.
Mr. Stainsby possesses all the qualities
needed for a faithful administration of that
office, while the voters of Essex County
have twice rejected William H. Brown
when he ran for Sheriff. His defeat now
should be so signal that he will never again
appear as an aspirant for a county office.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edens.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marcella Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

POLITICAL PRINTING.

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
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COAL, at the lowest market prices. Well
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CHAS. MURRAY.

JOHN G. KEYLER,

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Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureaus,
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Blankets, Lap Robes,

Surcingle, Whips, Etc.

Also Good Hand-Made Harness.

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Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date

DEL. LACK. & WESTERN RAILROAD

Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries

TO NEW YORK

Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:28, 9:15,

10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10,

6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:30 a.m.

Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17,

10:37, 11:37 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13,

7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m. 12:23 a.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:32, 9:19,

10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:56, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15,

7:05, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.

Arrive Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50,

11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:40, 4:50, 5:40, 6:38, 7:28,

8:37, 10:08, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.

Arrive New York—6:00, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00,

11:20 a.m. 12:20, 1:30, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10,

7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK

Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30,

11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20,

7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.

Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:58, 8:43, 10:03,

11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:14, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53,

7:45, 9:03, 10:28, 11:23 p.m.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15,

11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:04, 5:37, 6:15,

7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at

Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.

* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.

Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK

Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:39,

10:47 a.m. 1:26, 4:45, 7:00, 9:58 p.m.

Leave Montclair—5:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:44, 10:52 a.m.

1:31, 4:50, 7:11, 9:03 p.m.

Leave Newark—5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:48, 10:56,

a.m. 1:40, 4:54, 7:14, 9:08 p.m.

Arrive New York—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:30, 11:40

a.m. 2:25, 5:40, 7:55, 9:55 p.m.

Trains marked * will run Saturday nights only.

Summer trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and